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The Beauty of Liberty.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing
to man more comely than liberty."—Milton.

When the dawn of the shadows
At the daybreak is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun;
When he sings in his glory
At eve from the view,
And calls up the planet
To blaze in the blue,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the sight of a nation when free

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love,
When the moon in her midness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the sight of a nation when free

In the depth of the darkness,
Unveiled in hue,
When the shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue;
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free

In the breadth of the morning,
When nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chant of the break;
In the voice of the echo
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams
And the foaming of floods
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the three hallow'd sight of a nation that's free

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain;
When the thunder is up
From his cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free!

Capture of Santa Fe by General Kearney.

The steamer *Little Missouri* arrived last night from the Missouri. An express arrived at Fort Leavenworth, bringing the gratifying news of the capture of Santa Fe by General Kearney. The capture of Santa Fe, without the firing of a gun, or any opposition from the Mexicans whatever. We are indebted to our friends in the "Army of the West" for several communications, only one of which we are able to use in to-day's paper. It assumes the shape of a diary, and from the position of the author, near the General commanding, may be regarded, in all its statements, as of the most authentic character. The diary, it may be observed, commences "with the entrance of the Army into the first Mexican settlement, or, rather, the meeting of Mexicans near the first settlement." So much of it as it relates to the early marches from Bent's Fort, being of a monotonous character, has been omitted.

(St. Louis Rep. 25th.)
DIARY OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

Thursday, August 13.—Started 12 M. Col. Doniphan's regiment in sight as we left the camp. We soon met the spy company, (Capt. Bent,) who, with his small party, had captured four Mexicans, well mounted and armed. They summoned him and his party to surrender, but the Captain told them that he thought their safest plan was to surrender to him. They readily consented to do so. They acknowledged themselves sent to ascertain who we were. They were made prisoners.

One of the Mexicans who was taken day before yesterday, was disarmed and sent forward to his village, distant 24 miles, with letters and proclamations. He promised to meet us to-morrow. At 8 miles, we came to the establishment of Mr. Wells, an American. He had an abundance of horses, mules and cattle. With him was another American, who had been sent from Santa Fe by an American merchant of that place, to inform Gen. K. that the Mexicans were 10,000 strong, and had determined to meet us 15 miles this side of Santa Fe, at a deep ravine which they were fortifying. He stated, as his opinion, that not more than 2,000 would be well armed; and also, that they had four pieces of cannon.

The Americans at Santa Fe and other towns are very much alarmed for their safety. The Mexicans tell them, that if defeated, they will return to the towns and villages and take full vengeance on them.

All this news is communicated to us in a heavy rain, and we are encamping in the midst of it. No little excitement prevails in camp. To retreat nine hundred miles is idle; (no one thinks of it,) and if they do meet us, as they have promised, we shall vindicate the character of the Saxon blood in death or victory. Mark that! Gen. Kearney is as cool as if walking to his office on a May morning to attend to his accustomed garrison duties, and all look to him as to a man who is to shed glory on the American name. It is said here that Gov. Armijo is opposed to the fight, but is urged on by the rich men of the country; yet the latest accounts are that the rich are backward in lending their money. But if ten thousand men are assembled, they must have furnished the means. There is a Mr. Bonny living near this place. He visited us and gave us a fat steer. This is the first settlement we have met. The place is called the "Moro." Two beautiful mountain streams meet here, each of sufficient size for milling purposes. The artillery came up at sundown. At this place the road by the Simero comes in.

Friday, August 14.—Started at 7 o'clock; four miles from Santa Fe, at Governor Armijo's Gen. K. with a letter. They were dragoons, dressed in a round about and pants of light blue cloth, similar to our own dragoons with a red stripe down the outer seam of the pants. They all wore large Mexican hats; there was a Lieutenant, Sergeant and two privates. They rode small horses. The Lieutenant had a sabre; the others were armed with carbines and lances. They made a very respectable appearance, but such soldiers cannot fight U. S. Dragoons. Their heavy horses and superior equipment will conquer them. The four dragoons above spoken of, and those taken

a day or two since, were set at large to-day. The Colonel told them that he had come with a sufficient force to extend our laws over them. That he came as their friend. That he came to give protection alike to the poor man and the rich. That although he had the power to do as he pleased, still his orders to treat all who remained at home in the peaceful pursuit of their business, as friends. But, that all found in arms against him, the vengeance of his Government and army would be poured upon them. He told them, not "an onion or a pepper would be taken from them without a full equivalent in cash," that their persons, property and religion would be respected. That he would soon be in Santa Fe, and that he hoped to meet Gov. Armijo and shake hands with him as a friend; but if that were denied him, he had a force sufficient to put down all opposition, and that he would certainly do it. We are encamped at the Passes; at this place runs a small mountain stream, and near it a village containing probably one hundred mud-built houses.

There were three hundred mounted men here yesterday. They have all gone to Santa Fe, no doubt to join the main army, which is said to be 12,000 strong—2,000 well armed, four pieces of artillery (one six pounder taken from the Santa Fe prisoners.) The other 10,000 are said to be armed with bows and arrows, slings and other weapons—the Mexican Dragoons report that Captain Cook left Santa Fe with them, but as they got a change of horses, they outdressed him. (The Captain had been sent from Bent's Fort by Gen. Kearney with letters to Gov. Armijo.) He will be with us to-morrow. From white men, who reside here, we learn, that the Governor exercises the most despotic sway over the common people, aided by the priests. They say to such men as we have met, "go on such a road, ascertain where Cook and his men are, and return to me at such a time!" They furnish no man for the performance of the duty, and give no compensation. Yet no Mexican dares to refuse, or fail to perform the duty. What a change will be effected among these people when they are emancipated. If Gen. Kearney succeeds in this expedition without inflicting any pain, he will be the greatest man that has ever been in New-Mexico. There are extensive fields of corn near us cultivated by irrigation. After spring sets in there is no rain here till in August, when they have refreshing showers, and the grass begins to grow again. The rain of this season commenced ten days since, and grass is more abundant. But for this, it would be impossible to take our animals to Santa Fe, probably not beyond this place. Gen. Kearney's "good luck" still attends him. We have passed within the last two days, cattle and sheep enough to subsist the army all winter, and we have no fear of starving.

Saturday, August 15.—Started at 7 A. M. and passed through the village. The Colonel was overtaken at this place by Major Swords from Fort Leavenworth who brought him a commission as Brigadier General. After having passed through the village the troops halted near it, while the Gen. addressed the Alcalde and other people from the top of one of the houses. He told them "that he came by order of the Government of the United States, to take possession of New Mexico, and to extend the laws of the U. S. over them. That he had an ample force with him, and that another army would soon join them. That, in future they were to be sworn to all allegiance to the Mexican Government and Gov. Armijo, and must hold allegiance to the U. S. and to him as their Governor. That for this allegiance they would be protected by the U. S. Government from the Indians, (who are deadly enemies to them,) and from all their enemies. That he came to protect the poor man as well as the rich man. That if they remained peacefully at home they would be considered good citizens; but if found fighting against him they would consider them as traitors and treated accordingly. He stated to them that he had been well informed "that some of the priests had endeavored to make him believe that he was coming to destroy their religion and to inflict grievous wrongs upon them." This he said was false. He told them that their persons, property and religion would not be interfered with. Now, said he, under these circumstances, are you, Mr. Alcalde, and you, two Captains of militia, willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States?" Two of them readily consented, but one of the Captains evaded the question. The General demanded a categorical answer. The Captain said "yes" but it was evident it was with a bad grace. They then raised their hands and made the sign of the cross with the thumb and finger, all present uncovering their heads, and the General in a solemn manner administered the following oath: "You do swear to hold faithful allegiance to the United States, and to defend its government and laws against all its enemies, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," or words to that effect. The Gen. then said, "I will shake hands with them as good friends." When he came to the Captain, who did not seem to enter fully into the matter, he took him by the hand, and told the interpreter, "tell the man to look me in the eye." The General gave him one of his significant smiles and with his keen eyes fixed firmly on him, seemed to say, "I know you are a rascal," (such, he no doubt was,) but the others, I think were honest. He then told the people, (about two hundred,) I shake hands with you all through your Alcalde, and hail you as good citizens of the United States; upon which they raised a general shout. At this town are extensive fields of wheat and corn, cultivated by irrigation, from a beautiful creek. The water is taken out on each side in canals and spread over the fields. It was a beautiful sight to see the clear mountain water rushing through these canals, and producing luxuriant fields of corn and wheat, where rain so seldom falls.

On camp was near these fields, and although sentinels were placed very near together, with strict orders to keep every animal out of them, yet some did get in, and some damage was done. The Gen. told the Alcalde that he had used every precaution to prevent "any interference with the crops," yet "they had sustained some loss." He told them to examine the fields and ascertain what the damage was to each man, to send him a statement of it to Santa Fe and that full compensation should be paid them. They seemed delighted with this exemplification of equal justice—a thing not dreamed of in New-Mexico, under the rule of Armijo.

News reached the Gen. late at night, that we would have a fight to-day in one of the mountain gorges, and our movement has been in a strict military manner. When passing through these narrow defiles, (where an enemy would be most formidable) the word, "draw sabres" was

giving, and we passed through at a fast trot. But no enemy has been seen. The infantry passed over the mountain to take them in rear. We have passed through several other villages, where the Gen. assembled the inhabitants and proceeded as with the first. The last appeared to be happy to be recognized as citizens of the United States, and were seen to embrace each other in token of their joy at the change of Government. At the last one they brought forward their wives to receive the congratulations of the Gen. (whose manner on such occasions is most happy,) and it was evident that his words had gladdened their hearts, for they smiled upon him in a manner which woman alone knows how to do. We encamped at 4 P. M. in poor grass, having marched 17 miles. Capt. Cook met us to-day, from Santa Fe, and said Gov. Armijo will meet us with an army. He had been kindly treated while in Santa Fe, and smoked many a "segaretto" from the fair lips of the ladies.

The villages we have passed to-day are built of sun-burnt bricks. The houses have flat roofs covered with earth, and are dry and comfortable from the absence of rain or moisture. Each one has a church, and a grave-yard with high walls of sun-burnt brick. There is more intelligence among them than I expected to find, and with a good Government and protection from the Indians they will become a happy people. The Indians have recently stolen their stock and carried off several children. Well may they hail this revolution as a blessing. One of the Alcaldes to-day said that Gov. ruled the destinies of men, and that as we had come with a strong army among them to change their form of Government, it must be right, and he submitted cheerfully. Maj. Swords and Lieut. Gilman brought us the mail to the 19th of July, and many a heart was made glad by tidings from wives, mothers, children, and dearly loved ones. There are plenty of cattle, sheep and goats in the country, and we shall have wool enough. Sunday, Aug. 16.—Started at the usual hour, and at seven miles came to the village of St. Miguel, built like the others, of sun-burnt brick, and with flat roofs. After much delay, the Alcalde and Padre were found, and presented to Gen. Kearney. They received him politely, but it was evident they did not relish an interview with him. This village contains a respectable church and about two hundred houses. The General expressed a wish to ascend one of the houses, with the Priest and Alcalde, and address the people of the town, informing them of the object of his mission. After many evasions, delays, and useless speeches, the Padre made a speech, stating that "he was a Mexican, but should obey the laws that were placed over him for the time, but if the General should point out his canon at his breast, he could not consent to go up there and address the people."

The General very mildly told him, though the interpreter, Mr. Robb, said, that he had not come to injure him, nor did he wish him to address the people. He only wished him to go up there and hear him (the General) address them. The Padre still fought shy, and commenced a long speech, which the General interrupted, and told him, he had no time to listen to "useless remarks," and repeated, that he only wanted him to go up and listen to his speech. He consented. The General made pretty much the same remarks to the Alcalde and people, that he had made to the people of the other villages. He assured them that he had an ample force, and would have possession of the country against all opposition, but gave them assurance of the friendship and protection of the United States. He stated to them that this had never been given them by the Government of Mexico, but that the United States were able and would certainly protect them, not only in their persons, property and religion, but against the cruel invasion of the Indians. That they saw but a small part of the force that was at his disposal. Many more troops were near him on another road, (some of which he showed them a mile or two distant,) and that another army would probably be through their village in three weeks. After this he said: "Mr. Alcalde, are you willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States?" He replied that "he would prefer waiting till the General had taken possession of the Capitol."

The General told him, "it was sufficient for him to know that he had possession of his village." He then consented, and with the usual formalities, he said: "You swear that you will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America." The Alcalde said, "Provided I can be protected in my religion." The General said, "I swear you shall be." He then continued, "and that you will defend her against all her enemies and oppressors, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—Amen."

The General then said, "I continue you as the Alcalde of this village, and require you, the inhabitants of this village, to obey him as such. Your laws will be continued for the present, but as soon as I have time to examine them, if any change can be made that will be for your benefit, it shall be done." After shaking hands with them he left. The Padre then invited him to his house, and gave him and his staff refreshments; and after sundown, jakes and cigars, and some of friendship, with an expression from the General, that "he better they were acquainted, the better friends they would be," and an invitation to the Padre to visit him at Santa Fe, (which he promised,) we left the village. The Padre was evidently the ruling spirit of the village, and the people were under great restraint by his presence. The visit to the Priest, and the frank and friendly manner of the General had the desired effect, and I believe they parted the best of friends, and have no doubt that the inhabitants of St. Miguel will soon be as good Democrats as can be found in Missouri.

The Alcalde informed the General that 400 men left the village to join the Mexican army, but that two hundred had returned home. Soon after leaving this village an express arrived from Santa Fe, informing the Gen. that a large force would oppose his march 15 miles from that place, in a deep ravine. It was headed by an individual known as Salazar. That Gen. Armijo refused to command them, and said he would defend the town. The same information was soon after brought by Pueblo Indians, who said there was a large force of their people among the Mexicans, armed with bows and arrows; that their people had been forced into service; and that their chiefs would not permit them to take their guns.

As it is not more than two days march to Santa Fe, if we have a fight it will probably be to-morrow. Marched 17 miles.

Monday, 17th.—Started at the usual time. Our picket guard took a prisoner, the son of the noted Salazar, well remembered by the Tex. prisoners for his cruelties to them. He stated that the Mexican army had left the Canon and gone home. The Gen. told him he would keep him a prisoner, and if he found that he had told him false he would hang him. We soon met others from Santa Fe who congratulated the Gen. on his arrival in the country and their deliverance from the tyrannical rule of Armijo.

They further said, that Armijo had taken one hundred dragoons and his cannon, and gone this morning toward Chihuahua. We passed to-day the ruins of the ancient town of Pecos. I visited it with some Mexicans, and an interpreter, who gave me a full account of it. It was said to have been built long before the conquest. It stands on an eminence. The dwellings were built of small stones and mud; some of the buildings are still so far perfect as to show three full stories. There were four rooms under ground, fifteen feet deep and twenty five feet across in a circular form. In one of these rooms burned the "holy fire," which was kindled many centuries before the conquest; and when the Pecos Indians were converted to the Catholic faith, they still continued their own religious rites, and among them the "sacred fire" which never ceased to burn till seven years since—when the village was broken up. The population was probably one thousand. The church is large, and although in ruins, was evidently a fine building. It was built after the conquest. The eastern roof of the main building is still good—it is filled with birds. As we came in front of it the Mexicans took off their hats, and on entering the building did the same. The General learned to-day that Salazar had been in command at the Canon and that he had passed around us and gone to St. Miguel, the town we passed yesterday. The General sent him word that he had his son a prisoner and would treat him well, if the father remained peaceful, but if he took up arms, or excited the people to resistance, he would hang him.

We encamped at 3 P. M. on the Pecos creek, in excellent grass, where was a beautiful farm, well watered—distance to-day fifteen and three quarters miles. An abundance of vegetables have been brought into camp this evening, and we have fared better than since we left Missouri. Bread, coffee, and bacon are excellent articles of food, when accompanied with other little "fixings" which ladies only can provide us with, but of themselves after a week, campaigners become a little tired. An American gentleman has just arrived in camp from Santa Fe; he left at 12 M. to-day, and says that after the Governor's abdication, the Alcalde held a meeting and graciously discussed the propriety of tearing down the churches to prevent their being converted into barracks and that the American citizens interfered and assured them, that they had nothing to fear on that subject, and thereby saved the churches. A lady also sent for him this morning, and asked him if he did not think it advisable for her to leave the town, with her daughters, to save them from dishonor. He advised her by all means to remain home, and assured her that she and her daughters were in no danger from the approach of the army.

Most of the respectable people of the town have left, and many country people are going toward protection.

Tuesday, Aug. 18th.—Started as usual, and at six miles came to the Canon, where the Mexican army had been assembled. There had been 3,000 troops there, but it seems that the nearer we approached them the fewer they became, and when we passed through they had all gone. The position they chose was near the lower end, and it was one of great strength. The passage was not more than forty feet wide—in front, they had made an obstruction with timber, and beyond this at 300 yards distance, was an eminence in the road, on which their cannon had been placed; and it was thought by us that their position was equal to 5,000 men. We reached the hill which overlooks Santa Fe, at 5 P. M. Maj. Clark's artillery was put into line, and the mounted troops and infantry were marched through the town to the Palace, (as it is called,) on the public square, where the General and his staff dismounted, and were received by the acting Governor and other dignitaries, and conducted to a large room. The General stated, in a few words, the object of his visit, and gave assurance of safety, and protection to all unoffending citizens. While this transpired, the stars and stripes were hoisted, and this was attended to the Palace, by Major Swords, and as soon as it was seen to wave above the building, it was hailed by a national salute from the batteries of Captains Fischer and Weightman, under command of Maj. Clark. While the General was proclaiming the conquest of New-Mexico, as a part of the United States, the first gun was heard. "There," said he, my guns proclaim that the flag of the United States floats over the Capitol." The people appeared satisfied. The Gen. slept in the Palace, (we Democrats must call it the Governor's house.) One company of dragoons was kept in the city as a guard, and the business of the day was ended.

Thus, in the short space of fifty days, has an army been marched nearly 900 miles, over a desert country, and conquered a province of 80,000 souls, without firing a gun—success which may be attributed mainly to the skill and ability with which Gen. Kearney has managed this arduous and delicate business. In explaining his object in coming into the country and the kindness he felt for the inhabitants, he was mild and courteous; but then, he would add, I claim the whole of New Mexico for the United States. I put my hand upon it from this moment, (bringing his hand firmly down on his thigh,) and demand obedience to its laws.

Wednesday, August 19.—The Gen. addressed the whole people to-day more at length than he had on other occasions, and took particular care to give them the most positive assurances of protection in their persons, property and religion. Many families had fled on his approach and he told their friends to bring them back, and to say to them, that they would be more safe under our administration than they had ever been. He stated that in taking possession of New-Mexico he claimed the whole of it for the United States, without reference to the Rio Grande. He absolved them from their allegiance to Mexico and Gov. Armijo, and proclaimed himself Governor of New Mexico, and claimed them as citizens of the United States. The acting Governor and Alcaldes then took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the people, with a simultaneous shout, exclaimed "Vive la General." The acting Governor then addressed the people as follows:

"John Baptist, Vigil, an Alcalde, political and military Governor pro tem of the department of New Mexico, to the inhabitants of Santa Fe, the capital thereof, greeting: It having been out of my power, by all the exertions that I could put in practice, to calm the fears impressed on the inhabitants by the desertion of Gen. Don Manuel Armijo and his soldiers, and what

was most frightful, he having made them conceive, on the approach of the Military forces of the Government of the United States of North America to the Capitol, that said forces were composed of cruel and sanguinary savages, and for which many families have left their homes to hide themselves in the desert—believing that no security, no protection of their lives or property was to be expected from the commander of the said forces; and in order to appease these fears I thought it convenient and necessary to order to be set up on the most public places, the proclamation of the chief of said forces of which the following is its tenor.

He then read the proclamation which Gen. R. had sent among the Mexicans in a trance. Thursday, Aug. 20th, and Friday 21st.—The General sits in his room, and is constantly receiving visits from the officers of ex-Governor Armijo and others, who fled on his approach. To all who remain quiet and peaceable he promises protection. Many of them come into his presence very much disquieted, but he has the happy faculty of calming all their fears, and he is winning laurels, among them daily. Ex-Gov. Armijo has certainly fled. The cannon took from the place have been retaken by Capt. Fischer, and will be here soon. The gun taken from the Texan prisoners was left in a mountain, carriage destroyed; the gun, a brass six pounder, has been recovered.

Saturday, Aug. 22d.—The General is still receiving visits and attending to matters and things which are referred to him. Capt. Waldo of the volunteers is translating the few written laws which can be found. Sunday, Aug. 23.—The General and his staff, and some other officers, went to church to-day. There are no seats in the church, except one for the Governor and a bench on which his substitutes sit. Gen. K. occupied the former and we the latter. The rich and the ragged knelt or sat on the floor, as best they can. When the Priests were ready the service commenced with a piece of music not unlike what I had heard in the theatre, and pretty well played. This continued with different pieces of music till the ceremony was over; after which they escorted the General to his quarters with music.

There is evidently a large proportion of very ignorant people here, and many of them seem to think, judging from their department, that they have no rights, and are bound to obey their superiors. When our laws and institutions are established here, the resources of the country will be developed, and these people will become prosperous and happy.

COPPER.
The following article contains much valuable information in reference to the production and consumption of copper—not easily obtained by general readers. We venture the opinion that it is from the pen of a highly respectable and scientific gentleman, resident in one of our central counties and many years ago a resident and we believe a native of this.

The day of mere stock companies, formed only for the purpose of selling stock and plundering the unwary has fortunately gone by after a brief duration, and the question of our ability to produce copper profitably from the mines of Lake Superior will be fairly tested by the working companies. That many of them will be successful, and some of them eminently so, we see no reason to doubt, and however individuals may suffer in the experiment as is generally the case in all new enterprises, we think the country is to be greatly benefited. The very limited operations of the present season on Lake Superior have been productive of good results. Business for Detroit and Cleveland and we are told their orders for supplies, and those mostly agricultural are now being filled in this city to the amount of several thousand dollars. We saw one in the hands of one dealer last week for about three thousand dollars worth of flour, pork, beef butter, &c., &c., for the winter's consumption of one of the companies on the main shore, and we are told the outfit of the Isle Royal and Ohio Company's expedition in the spring, for provisions and articles mostly manufactured here, cost a like sum, and considerable shipments have been made since.

Should the copper business be as extensive and advantageous as we think it will be, the benefit to mechanics, farmers, merchants and vessel owners will be very considerable. If the labor of one thousand or fifty thousand men can be profitably employed in mining copper or coal or iron, it will be much better for them and the public, than if devoted to raising wheat for an over-stocked market.

The greater diversity of employment in a community, the more can all classes thrive, and the wider is the field for the exercise of individual genius and industry.—*Cleveland Herald.* From the Cincinnati Gazette. Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of the 3rd inst., I read with interest an article from your correspondent "W." under the head of "Copper—Lake Superior—Cornwall." As a great error exists in the public mind in relation to Copper ore in general, I think it well worth the trouble to present some facts gleaned from standard works, in addition to those noticed by your correspondent. We have had so many intelligent statements respecting the richness of Copper ores found here and there in the United States, that the impression is becoming general that if the ore of any mine is not 75 to 90 per cent, in metallic Copper, the mine is not worth working. All the copper heretofore used in the U. S. States, is the product of foreign countries. In 1844-5 there was imported into this country \$738,936 worth of sheet copper and \$1,235,301 worth of pigs and bars. Of the former, England supplied \$730,707, of the latter, \$206,513; Cuba, \$6,752; British West Indies, \$35,173; Chili, \$797,507; Peru, \$59,138. The residue was bro't in small parcels from divers countries. During the same time we exported \$94,736 worth of copper. Aggregate of imports, \$1,064,237. Balance over exports, of \$1,869,501. The amount of copper imported into Great Britain for some years past, has not exceeded \$100,000 per annum. Great quantities of ore are imported thither, chiefly from Cobres, Santiago Chili, Cuba, San Jose Cobres, Copiapo and Australia. These ores are smelted at the great works in Swansea.

The British mines alone produce about 12,000 tons of copper per annum. The principal mines of these, the Cornwall, produce ores averaging about 8 per cent. The Swansea and Irish mines about 15 per cent, though much less in quantity.

Of the ores imported and melted at Swansea from different countries, we find about the following average, viz:

| Copper | 15 per cent. | Copapo | 25 per cent. |
|----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Santiago | 19 1/2 do | Australia | 23 do |
| Chili | 40 do | Valparaiso | 20 do |
| Cuba | 20 do | Pennsylvania | 12 1/2 do |
| San Jose | 16 1/2 do | or New Jersey | |

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Of the ores imported and melted at Swansea from different countries, we find about the following average, viz:

In 1832, the whole product of copper in Russia was 3,630,201 kilograms, or 9,950,000 lbs. Full one half of this was from the mines of Goumouchifski, in the Ural mountains, which only yields an ore of 3 or 4 per cent. The Hungarian mines yield about 4,000,000 pounds copper per annum, from ores averaging about 9 per cent. The Harz mountains furnish annually about 360,000 pounds copper, from 7 per cent ore. These are the only considerable copper mines of Europe, whose product is relied upon for the supply of the market. All the mines of that quarter of the globe produce less than 30,000 tons of copper per annum.

China, India and Australia throw into the market perhaps 5000 tons more. There is no known mine in the Eastern continent whose ore yield an average of more than 12 per cent of metallic copper.

The Spanish and Portuguese American provinces embrace all the valuable mines of South America. Their political condition is unsettled however, that they are all badly worked and no satisfactory statistics of their productions can be obtained. It is probable, however, that they furnish to the world less copper than Europe, perhaps by one-half.

From all this, it will appear that the American mines as far the richest of any in the world I have no extended reports of the mineral resources of Lake Superior. The world presents no parallel to its development of native copper. I have analyzed some specimens of the ores from that region, but am unable to say whether they were average specimens or not.

I am more intimately acquainted with the Missouri mines, so far as they have been developed, and there I find the average of the copper ores to yield about fourfold more than those of Europe.

The richest copper mines in the world are in Chili, whose average we have seen is 40 per cent. The principal of these lie in the neighborhood of Coquimbo, in the midst of a desert destitute of both wood and water. The ores are raised at great expense, and carried to the sea on the backs of mules, and exported or smelted to a rude pig, in their primitive furnaces. The whole produce of Chilean copper in 1829, since when it is said not to have increased, was 4,000,000, or about 14,000 tons of pig copper, averaging about 80 per cent of pure metal. The product of Chili or Peru from natural causes will probably not increase. The scarcity of timber for coal renders the smelting very expensive and tedious. Their mode is to erect their rude furnaces near a copious supply of generally sparse and of humble growth, which they convert into coal, and continue their work until the wood is exhausted, when they remove to another wood. The coal bed found near Concepcion may supply some means of smelting near the coast, but cannot be carried inland, to the mines, over the mountains for that purpose. The copper mines of Brazil have not been worked.

From all these facts it will appear that our own country affords facilities for the production of metallic copper surpassing all others in the world. And what is of more importance, our mines are all found in the vicinity of our large lakes and rivers, affording easy means of conveyance to all the world. They are found in the midst of heavy timbered tracts, where, with proper economy, the timber will be an exhaustless source for the mines.

Another question is frequently asked: Will not the increased production of copper diminish the price? The answer to this will partly be found in the mineral statistics of the world, for the last seventy-five years, from which it appears that the product has increased nearly fourfold, or quite the and the price per pound advanced about 70 per cent. Again, a material reduction of price will compel the operators in the poorer European mines to abandon them for those which are more productive, and their competition being withdrawn, the price will naturally appreciate. But the increase of quantity, and a slight depreciation in price, will create new demands for copper, and carry it into more general use.

The U. S. Iron Steamship ALLEGHANY, now building at Pittsburgh, is nearly completed. She is built entirely of iron, except the plating on the gun-deck, will be barque-rigged, and have an armament of four 64 pounders, mounted on pivots, and weighing 10,000 pounds each. She is also pierced for a side battery of six 34 pounders, which can be put on at pleasure. Her length of deck is 185 feet, and her beam 170 feet; length over all 200 feet; and her tonnage, carpenter's measurement, 1,156. Her draught of water when fully equipped will be 13 feet. She is to have to have two low-pressure engines of 300 horse power each, her cylinders 80 inches in diameter and 4 feet stroke, and will be propelled with Lieut. Hunter's submerged horizontal propellers. Every thing about her is of Pittsburgh manufacture.—*Intelligencer.*

MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN NEW-ENGLAND.
In 1842, in six towns in Massachusetts, and four in Connecticut, the quantity of Silk manufactured amounted to only 5,204 pounds; in 1845, the same towns manufactured silk to the amount of 47,120 pounds; of which Warren, made 5,500; Boston, 3,900; Dedham, 5,000; South Weymouth, 3,900; Needham, 1,300; Northampton, 6,500; all in Massachusetts; and in Connecticut, Mansfield made 13,430; Wellingford, 3,800; Manchester, 3,000; and Windsor, 1,300. The increase in these towns from 1841 to 1845, was 41,856 pounds in favor of a year; nearly 800 per cent.

"Anything for a change," as the boy said when he was licked with the big end of a whip.

KEEL HAULING.—A gentleman asked Justice Parsons the definition of "keel-haul." He instantly replied, "It is under-going a great hard-ship."

GOOD.—A man named Good, being brought before a magistrate, a short time since, for some peccadillo, in his conduct had not been consonant with good order.

"This here feller," said a witness in court, the other day, "broke out winder with a tater, and hit Isabella on the elber, as she was playing on pianner."

"Well, Muggins," said an old lady to a blind genius, "how did the new doctor's medicine operate on your eyes?"

"Why, mum, I took it until I saw—"

"A! you don't tell!"

"That there was no use in taking it any longer!"

Ladies of Fashion starve their hairiness to feed their vanity, and their love to feed their pride.

In 1832, the whole product of copper in Russia was 3,630,201 kilograms, or 9,950,000 lbs. Full one half of this was from the mines of Goumouchifski, in the Ural mountains, which only yields an ore of 3 or 4 per cent. The Hungarian mines yield about 4,000,000 pounds copper per annum, from ores averaging about 9 per cent. The Harz mountains furnish annually about 360,000 pounds copper, from 7 per cent ore. These are the only considerable copper mines of Europe, whose product is relied upon for the supply of the market. All the mines of that quarter of the globe produce less than 30,000 tons of copper per annum.

China, India and Australia throw into the market perhaps 5000 tons more. There is no known mine in the Eastern continent whose ore yield an average of more than 12 per cent of metallic copper.

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